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15 ~~that~~

The Stomach ~~is~~ ~~this~~ becomes the
last retreat of morbid excitement in
many diseases, as I shall say hereafter
in describing the manner in which
death ~~is~~ takes place. Most commonly
this excitement discovers itself in Sick-
=ness & Vomiting, but occasionally
it appears in that grade of morbid
excitement which I have called preter-
=natural hunger.

After what has been said of the cause
of hunger you will easily understand
the cause of thirst. It is ~~[~~ ~~disorder~~
~~or disease~~ ~~the stomach~~ and is like hunger a
disease, ~~and~~ induced by natural morbid
excitement, ~~or that it is produced in the~~ produced by locals or
general ~~]~~

This debility is generally brot on by ~~fear, pain~~ debility, and by certain rapid Inter-
=ligues the Abstraction of the ans
=planes acting directly upon the fauces.

These are ~~Lab~~ principally Salt meat,
and the fluids of the body rendered
by external heat,
acrid by the Abstraction of Aliment,
or the Suppression of Urine Perspira-
tion & the effects of
=tion ~~in fevers~~ It is induced likewise by fear.
in inducing thirst ~~of this~~ battles principle ~~Incredulity &c~~ proofs.
Soldiers generally call for water in ~~marche~~
=ing meeting an enemy, also in flying
from them. Thirst is induced likewise
in some instances by the fear of Surgi-
=cal Operations, also by speaking in pub-
=lic in persons not accustomed to it.
Of the effects of pain we see instances
in persons ~~dying~~ while submitting to pain=
=ful Operations: Fatigue

Seated in the
~~Vessels~~. I infer this not only from its Sen-
=sation directing us to that part of the
body, but from its being allayed by
washing the mouth and throat with
cold water, and sucking down fruit both
of which act directly upon it. It is likewise
a disease induced by natural morbid excitem.
There is in thirst as in hunger
a precise ~~point~~ grade at which it
takes place which has been called the
thirsty point. I infer this from the
efforts which certain things have in
removing it ~~obviously~~ acts by a stimulating
or sedative operation. It is removed by
the stimulus of Opium, ~~and pain~~ by
by the sedative operation of pain and
fear. The effect of fear ~~is~~
= Hence the Spanish proverbs in fevers

15.3

predisposing
Its ~~indirect~~ causes are such things as debilitate the forces, such as the abstraction of the customary stimulus of drinks, and by such causes as debilitate the whole System particularly great heat and fatigue.

Fear is likewise another of the causes which induce it by debilitating the System. Soldiers in advancing to battle, or retreating from the presence of an enemy generally call for water, and sometimes with their tongues protruded from their mouths from excessive thirst. Public Speakers ~~[illegible]~~ are

likewise
sometimes thirsty from fear and ~~[illegible]~~

From the debility thus induced morbid excitement is induced in the passes. But

V It is sometimes chased away by
Sleep. In this case a more powerful disease
cures a weaker one ~~Thus Sleep cures~~ That is the cause
of Sleep cures the morbid excitement
of thirst, as it does many other light
Diseases. –

it is sometimes induced by causes which
act directly upon the Fauces. Those
are Salt taking in undue quantities in
our Aliment, also the excessive
[illegible] of the fluids occasioned by the Absorp-
tion of Aliment, or the Suppression
of the acrid Discharges of Urine, and
perspiration. It occurs in fevers from the latter
causes.

It is induced likewise by pain, by
[illegible], and by intoxication, both of which
act by throwing morbid excitement upon
the Fauces.—

It is removed by Opium which
acts by equalizing excitement, as
it does in many other local diseases. V

In extreme thirst we call duly
for water — and for this plain reason.

V I cannot dismiss ~~this~~ the subject of hunger & thirst being discuses, without taking notice of their correspondence with ~~the~~ certain Phenomena which take place in the natural & moral world. Calms ~~Storms~~ create Storms, & Storms calms - peace produces War & War peace. - In like manner ~~Sickness~~ health produces Disease; and Disease health, by necessary & immutable laws of nature. Let ~~no one~~ no one ~~dispute the Almighty~~ assign the Divine Wisdom or goodness in any of them. In the human body the diseases of hunger & thirst are kindly given not only to us to prompt us to eat & drink, but greatly to increase the pleasure of both by means of contrast. The existence of one of those two Diseases there, or

turn over the leaf.

By its sedative nature it overcomes the morbid excitement of thirst ~~so~~ sooner Those ~~any~~ those liquors which possess with their adjunct, a stimulating power. I shall hereafter apply the ~~action~~ theory I have delivered of the causes of hunger & thirst to pathology & to the cure of diseases. Eg: I shall say the absence of thirst is a bad sign & why & the ~~reason~~ reason why it is to be diminished & ~~the~~ Having endeavoured to explain the nature of that property in the stomach which disposes us to take food, I proceed to unfold that all our aliments ~~are~~ received by the Stomach before they are ~~received~~ divided by means of the teeth. The more completely ~~are~~ they are ~~thus~~ divided, the from over two causes.

= four times every day by the pleasant
stimulating or sedative
remedies of eating and drinking, should
in
excite, in us, the grateful feelings
of a recovery from a transient indis-
= position.

more easily it is digested. Forty five grains of flesh well masticated and the same quantity not masticated were swallowed in a tube. In the usual time of digestion, 18 grains of the former, and last four grains of the latter were dissolved. ~~The~~ The following circumstances respecting the teeth deserve notice.

1 We shed them ~~in~~ in childhood, because the first set ~~do~~ do not grow with the jaw. If this were not the case, they would be ~~not~~ seperated from the jaw, and of course, be weak and easily broken. The second set of teeth grow from new alveolar processes. They are incapable of reintegration.

2 The teeth are inserted in a part of the
jaw, which is of a spongy nature.
This is wisely intended to prevent them
being injured by concussion.

3 They are of a conical figure which
enables them to bear more pressure
than if they were perfectly square.

4 The upper jaw has 6 or 7 molares
have three prongs in order probably
to prevent their entering the sinus
maxillare. They as it were surround
it.

5 Carnivorous animals cut their food
only - Granivorous animals, grind
their food only. Man does both. The
projection of the upper foreteeth over
the lower foreteeth prevents both
being injured or unnecessarily

were in the Act of grinding. —

The Aliment During its Mas-
-tication is moistened by the Saliva
which is poured forth by the Acts of
Mastication from the parotid, the
Sublingual and maxillary Glands.
The tongue serves the important
purpose of moving the raw food
into such parts of the mouth as
to favour the Action of the teeth
upon it. It afterwards protrudes
it into the fauces, from Whence
it passes by the tonsils, Velum
palati, and Epiglottis assisted by
the Action of a great number of

small muscles. into the Oesophagus
and from thence in to the Stomach
where it undergoes the process of
Digestion. Before I proceed to inquire
into the nature of this function, I
shall deliver a few remarks upon the

## Stomach.

1 It is a most important Viscus,
and hence we find it is possessed by
all Animals, the Taenia hydatigena dea.
excepted. More Animals want brains
than Stomachs.

2 It is formed like the teeth upon
the Compound principles of

Carnivorous & Herbivorous Ani-
=mals.

3 It is so full of nerves that it may be compared to a tuberous expansion of the brain.

4 Its nerves are of two kinds. One set which ~~is~~ are derived from the great intercostal, is for the supp=
=port of what Bichat calls its or=
=ganic life; ~~the~~ or for its secretions and Common motions, the other set which is derived from the the par Vagum & 8th pair ~~for~~ ~~its functions~~ imparts to it its peculiar

fusation as an Organ of Appetite.
— Sec. Law Qest: the uniformity
in the Structure of the Senses. brain
& Stomach! They appear to have
been formed by one & the same
rule, and to be governed by the
same laws. — It is by the
Later Felt of Nurses that the Stomach is chiefly
and most closely connected
with the brain.
5 The Stomach next to the brain
has the most extensive Con-
= nection by means of Sympathy

or Association with every other
part of the body. It is from this
circumstance Van Helmont
supposed the soul to be seated in
it. Diseases pass into the system,
and pass out of it by means of
this Organ. It is the index of the
nervous system ~~and~~ nearly as
much so as the face of a Clock
is the index of the ~~motions~~ state
of the motions which go forward
in that serie of ~~the~~ machinery.
It is further the index of the
~~mind~~ state of the mind. ~~and~~

~~Stomach~~. It becomes us never
to lose sight of it in our inquiries
into the seat, and grades of disease.
6 In its function as ~~a digestion~~ an organ of
digestion, it performs a very
high office, such as the Alchemists
have in vain sought for in their
crucibles, and that is a power of
transmutation. It changes the
~~the~~ nature of the most heteroge=
=neous substances when taken into
it, and converts them into a matter
from which are derived chyme, chyle,
blood, and all the secretions of the
body. = p. 624